

By Telegram to the New-York Tribune.

Proceedings of the Nashville Convention.

Second Day.

Received by the *City* direct from Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1850. The Convention assembled here this morning at 10 o'clock, and after being called to order, the President asked the Secretary to read the letter received from the absent member of the Tennessee Delegation, Mr. Rowles, with which the Secretary complied. It was written in strong secessionist tones.

The States being called, James Hunter of Ga. presented a Miss. Pillow and Donaldson of Tenn. Cheever of S. C. made their appearance; after which Mr. Cheever submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a secession by the joint action of the seceding States, a free people who would for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous events which threaten them, in the future, from the armed and now unrestricted power of the Federal Government.

Mr. Cheever then read a long speech, reviewing the full subject ably and thoroughly occupying three hours, in which he recommended secession as the only alternative. The Union already dissolved, he said, was a fiction. It was a bond of union, it had become one of hostility. We could not expect to live with a people, who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime. Was not the face of every Southern man suffused with a blush of shame?

He said that we could hope for nothing from any change that the North could give; it would only bring an increase of their power, and our danger, disgrace and shame. We should drop party and unitedly contend for the interest of our bleeding country. If Virginia would lead, no blood would be spilled, and he had no doubt that a little time every Southern State would follow except, perhaps, Delaware, whose interests would be deterred.

In the possibility of an invasion from the North ceased, where were the army and money to come from? All their militia would find it difficult to take Charleston or Savannah; and if they did, what would they do with them?

Perhaps they calculated upon the assistance of our slaves, but they would be disappointed.

The Union once dissolved, undoubtedly the South would suffer the usual casualties of war, a misfortune which a free people who were not dissatisfied with the yoke would most manfully resist. The right of secession was unequivocal. He appealed to Virginia to take the lead in a united secession. And he would warn the people of the South to beware of alien counselors who were not our friends. They did not sympathize with us. In conclusion, he would pray to God to inspire Southern men with the spirit of freedom. Then they would be able to know their rights and to maintain them.

We can scatter our enemies like autumn leaves. California will become a Slave State, and we will form the most splendid Empire on which the sun ever shone. Submit! The sound of the blood, and may God unite us.

At the conclusion of the speech the Convention adjourned to 10 to-morrow.

Id Dispatch.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 14. Mr. Rowles of Tenn. stated in a letter to the President of the Convention that he would not consider the question which called the first Convention—only postponed it. He had no doubt that the integrity of men who had violated every compromise had hit hitherto made with the South. He was convinced we must stop the sale of brooms, wooden clocks and nutmegs in the South for a year, when the Higher Law advocates would discover new beauties in the sublimity of the Constitution.

The resolution of Mr. Jones of Ga. declared the equality of rights secured by the Constitution of the United States, and that no State, Territory, and New Mexico into Territorial Governments, and dismembering Texas, and that non-intercourse was called for.

The resolutions of Mr. Hunter of Ga. declared the resolutions in the hands of the North and the South in utter dependence on abolition majorities in Congress. The property of the South depends upon slaves. It should be noted that every slave, in the hands of the North, is a robbery of the Southern rights, declared them unconstitutional; the Fugitive Slave law is no concession, recommended Constitutional resistance to the acts of Congress; when that failed each State decide for itself her mode of redress.

Mr. Davenport of Miss. declared the right of secession, reviewed the wrongs perpetrated by the North, and called upon the South for concentrated action to save the Union by Convention, recommending non-intercourse; and that the South refuse to go into National Convention for President with the North.

Gen. Pillow of Tenn. embodied the views of the majority of the Delegation, and recommended that, although the Congress fell short of justice to the South, that the Convention declare its willingness to abide by the laws of the land, thereby giving proof of their attachment to the Union; that the South demand that the agitation of the slavery question at the North cease; and that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill would render all further association impossible, recommending non-intercourse until the North did not send a party of members to the Convention, but that the Congress, that if further interference with Slavery be persisted in, that the Legislatures of the several States elect Delegates for a General Convention.

Mr. Donaldson of Tenn. recommended acquiescence in the laws by the South, that the Convention would not anticipate the course of action of a part of members of the Convention, but that they should satisfy extreme measures, that the motto of Southern States is, "Perpetuity to the Union and the Constitution," and that this Convention will look to open resistance as a revolutionary remedy, only where such an interpretation of the Federal Constitution is enforced, as will make the Federal Government an instrument of intolerable tyranny and oppression.

Chaplin Trial—Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14. The Court at Rockville having refused to admit Chaplin to bail, and having held a trial yesterday, affirming that he could not obtain a fair trial in this Court and claiming a change of venue. His application was granted, and the case ruled to the Spring term of the Harvard District Court. The Court fixed the amount of bail at \$19,000, which is not yet obtained.

The Grand Jury presented seven indictments, three charging Chaplin with assault and battery, and two with larceny of tools, and two for assisting the slaves to escape. The bail money will be placed in the hands of resident sureties to-day, and he will be in New-York before Sunday.

J. L. Pettigrew has been appointed United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina. Gen. Childs, U. S. Army, has left here for Florida to command the command of the Gordon military posts for the protection of the inhabitants against Indians.

The Union takes the ground that there has been no failure to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law—that Craft's case was bunglingly and unskillfully managed by the claimants as well as the Marshal; and that there was no resistance by the people—and it proposes the establishment of a Southern Central Committee to manage the arrest of fugitives, with ample means, &c.

Maryland Reform Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Nov. 14. The Maryland Reform Convention spent the whole day in electing Clerks and Secretaries, and completing the organization. They are all Whigs but one.

Union Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 14. A Union Meeting is being held at the Market. The attendance small. The people here are all strongly for Union, and Union Meetings therefore have but little interest.

Portugal Consul.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14. The President recognizes Edward Smith as the Portuguese Consul for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Jersey, to reside at Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Items.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 14. The river measures 10 feet in the channel, —George, the negro that killed Jaubert, the Frenchman, in this city last May, was acquitted last night. The Pennsylvania Canal will not receive merchandise after Saturday next. R. Cristwell's Bating Factory in Allegheny city was destroyed by fire last night. There is no insurance.

Fall of a Bridge.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Nov. 14. A portion of the bridge across the Connecticut

Sudden Death.

JOHN A. BAUM, of the firm of Baum & Hawley, Druggists, died suddenly of apoplexy last night, at 11 o'clock. He was at his store in the evening but went home feeling a little unwell.

Prize Slave.

THE BRIG CHATWORTH, prize, belonging to the U. S. brig *Peter*, taken on the Coast of Africa, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here this morning in charge of Lieut. Sheppard and the prize crew. It is thought some of the owners reside here.

No Mail south of Savannah to-night.

Markets.

Three hours are packing Hogs on drovers' accounts; there are no sales, the weather being unfavorable. Sales of HAMS from the block at 50. Lard—The demand for the supply, 2,000 blocks was sold at 60 and 61.

Markets.

THE RECEIPTS for the past twenty-four hours have been, 1,000 bushels of Flour, 1,000 bushels of Wheat, 1,000 bushels of Corn, and 1,000 bushels of Oats. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours have been, 1,000 bushels of Flour, 1,000 bushels of Wheat, 1,000 bushels of Corn, and 1,000 bushels of Oats.

Associated Labor.

Since your paper is devoted to the popular cause, I send you this communication, trusting that you will for the love of that cause give it a place in your columns.

Although I am an old and, I may say, a tried advocate of Democracy, and have brought my children here that they may be educated in Republican principles and enjoy the advantages of Republican institutions, I am nevertheless convinced that Political Reform, wanted even here—taken in its general sense—can be but a comparatively little use to the people; that even here, under any political system of Government possible, they may be as effectually crushed and endangered as in the old Aristocracies; nay, more so; for the ALMIGHTY DOLLAR is more unyielding than the Cornet, and the power of Wealth more reckless as to the results or the means of its aggrandizement, and owns less responsibilities than Hereditary Rank.

Must we workers, therefore, submit to the baser tyrant, because we have escaped from the oppression of the other? Certainly not; we can, thank God, protect ourselves by social regeneration, and we will do so, and we cannot avoid doing so, if we would. This social regeneration is to be brought about, only by the ORGANIZATION of LABOR; the formations of Associations of Workers, is now acknowledged by many of the more enlightened of our class, to be the true manner of beginning that organization, consequently many Associations are formed, and many more will be formed; the inevitable consequence of this is the formation of Associations, by which each in for itself, will be to produce a monopoly more detrimental to the masses than that of the Capitalists. I do not deny that it may benefit those concerned even as the Capitalists are now benefited by the present system. But I trust that we workers have arrived at that phase of knowledge—say, and of power, if need should be—that we can defy monopoly in all its forms, and so organize our labor, that we can at the same time, result of entirely enfranchising Labor from Capital, from hazard, from all uncertainty either of employment or of profit, and even from the want resulting from inability to work; that we can moreover protect our families from the fear of destitution at our death; but to obtain these advantages we must take the right course even from now, or we shall have to retrace our steps, through much difficulty, and much loss of time, of property, and what is worse, of good feeling among ourselves.

Let us therefore fully understand the objects we wish to attain, the principles which should guide us in our efforts, and the manner in which we must proceed to carry out our views. Our objects should be to franchise Labor from the domination of Capital; to insure to all workers all the profits of their labor; and mutually to protect each other from all the contingencies which our human nature renders unavoidable; these are all the objects which we can safely endeavor to accomplish at present, and sufficient for the day. The principles which should guide us in our endeavors to attain these objects are—that Capital cannot deserve more than its interest; that each worker shall be paid according to his work; and that the remaining profit shall be equally divided among the associates, a part being left to increase the Capital and the General Fund; that no Association can compete with another in the same trade and place; that no Association shall be regarded as complete until all the workers in that trade belong to it; that all Associations shall deal mutually with each other; that they shall support each other by all possible means; that all Institutions shall be so; and that they shall direct their efforts to the benefit of the whole Association, and in all that relates to general affairs, the Association of Delegates from each Association, the Association shall not occupy itself with extraneous business. I am convinced that we cannot at present act on principles more advanced than these; and this is the conviction of one who has been a Communist 25 years, and still is so.

The method of proceeding to establish the Associations must be defined in some definite data, adapted to local circumstances. Of those last I cannot be supposed to have much knowledge, as my residence here does not yet date from two months; all that I may possess of the former is at the service of my fellow-workers. In fact, it is only because I think that New-York is the place where I can best serve in the practice of Association, that I have decided on residing here rather than in other towns which I might have otherwise preferred.

Some copies of the "Tracts on Christian Socialism," published by the Promoters of the Workingmen's Associations in London. They contain the theoretical development of the idea that Christianity cannot be perfect in a competitive state of society; some account of the Associations in London and Paris; the Constitution of the Society of Associations, and a model set of Laws for an Association. These Tracts are the service of those who desire earnestly to work in this cause.

My last letter from London informs me that the Society has established a general Store, and that they have begun to publish their weekly organ, to be called the "Christian Socialist." It will be sent to us. Your obedient servant.

CHARLES SULLY, 11 Fifth Avenue.

We add to the above that Mr. Sally comes to this country highly recommended by some of the gentlemen who have so effectually promoted the formation of Workingmen's Associations in London. We trust he may be long witness the success of similar organizations among the artisans of this City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Over the signature of a "Journeyman Gold-beater," in your paper of to-day, I read an article which completely surprised me. I could see nothing in it to advance the cause of the trade union, or to suggest to me any of the evils to be removed by the trade union.

The writer throws out no suggestions to benefit the craft, but he assumes that he possesses all the courage and discernment of the fraternity. I, as an old hand in the business, do not feel disposed to allow him so much credit. If he, in his wisdom, will point out the way in which we are to walk, I, for one, will thank him most heartily. You will oblige your humble servant and the trade at large by publishing this. Our object is to gain information from a Journeyman Goldbeater.

Yours, R. N.

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Europe.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

COLLINS'S LINE—Sails from New-York.

BAITIC, Capt. C. C. COCKROFT, For Liverpool, Sat. Nov. 16.

PACIFIC, Capt. N. Y. COCKROFT, For Liverpool, Sat. Nov. 16.

ATLANTIC, Capt. W. COCKROFT, For Liverpool, Sat. Dec. 14.

For America.

COLLINS'S LINE—Sails from Liverpool.

ARTIC, Capt. L. COCKROFT, For New-York, Wed. Nov. 20.

BAITIC, Capt. C. C. COCKROFT, For New-York, Sat. Dec. 14.

PACIFIC, Capt. N. Y. COCKROFT, For New-York, Sat. Dec. 14.

ATLANTIC, Capt. W. COCKROFT, For New-York, Sat. Dec. 14.

Fall of a Bridge.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Nov. 14. A portion of the bridge across the Connecticut

CITY ITEMS.

JENNY LIND IN CUBA.—The Tacon Theatre in Havana has been secured by Mr. Bannum's agent for Jenny Lind's Concerts, commencing early in January. As the Nightingale is preparing to visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Charleston, we shall be obliged to lose her after five more Concerts.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—Prof. BLAIR, the world-renowned Wizard, who performed his magic feats before immense audiences in London for 180 successive nights, has arrived in town and opened his cabinet of wonders last evening before a crowd of astonished and delighted spectators. He continues his thrilling performances this and to-morrow evenings at 312 Broadway. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7:45 o'clock. Admission 12 cents. Go early if you would get a seat.

LINE EXTENDED.—We observe that Messrs. O'Keefe & Duryea's Eighth A. stages now run down Fulton-st. to the Ferry, instead of stopping at the junction of Broadway and Park-row. This will be an additional accommodation to persons visiting Brooklyn.

DUMB ENGINE.—The Aldermen last night passed a resolution (10 to 5) to give the Hudson River Railroad permission to use the covered, smoke-consuming Locomotive, commonly known as the "Dumb Engine," for the purpose of hauling their cars from Chambers-st. to the Depot at Thirty-second-st.

LECTURE ON ROMANCE AND ROMANTIC POETRY.—In our paper of yesterday we gave a sketch of the interesting and scholarly lecture with which on the preceding evening, Rev. Wm. W. Lord opened in the Chapel of Columbia College, his course on the subjects indicated at the head of this paragraph. We then remarked upon the thin attendance in the lecture-room—and are now requested to state that, in compliance with the suggestion of many persons whose dwellings are in the upper Wards, the lectures will be given in the Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway, on Saturday and Thursday—to commence on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Lord will by desire repeat his opening lecture. The advertisement specifies prices and subjects.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in our column of to-day's paper, that the annual course of Lectures next Monday evening, at the Hope Chapel, in Broadway—the first Lecture being preceded by an Introductory Address, setting forth the history, objects, &c. of the Mechanics' Institute.

This Institution is one of the most deserving in our City; and its influence, though silent and unseen—except in the Winter season, and by its annual course of lectures—has been for many years extensively beneficial. By means of its School—now in a most prosperous condition—its Reading Rooms and Library, and Evening Classes, it has long exerted, and we hope it may long continue to exert, its elevating and improving influence on that undereducated, unappreciated class of our citizens—the Mechanics.

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq. it will be seen, opens the course, with a most interesting and suggestive subject; and Prof. HUME, a lecturer well known and popular on subjects connected with the improvements of the age in Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, will deliver two lectures on his favorite topics. We earnestly recommend to all our readers to attend.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—GEO. H. MILES, of Baltimore, who is to deliver the next lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, next Tuesday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, is a young lawyer of distinguished literary attainments. He is the author of "Mohammed," a tragedy written for Edwin Forrest, and has delivered several addresses which have won for him an enviable reputation. We are informed that Rev. John Lord for his lecture, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, has chosen for his subject "The suppression of the Jesuits under Pope Clement XIV." Those who heard Rev. Dr. Ryder, an eminent Jesuit, last Tuesday evening, will no doubt be gratified to hear Rev. John Lord on the same subject. A more attractive course of lectures than those now being delivered before the Mercantile Library Association cannot be presented to the public.

GOOD TIME FOR SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Most worthy Scribe Dr. Frickeard, and P. G. W. P. Crosby, of Pa., and P. G. W. P. F. W. Smith, of Conn., are to be present at the meeting of New-York Division No. 1, this evening, 149 Bowery. Members of the order desirous of hearing these worthy champions of the cause, are invited to attend.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE.—Yesterday morning a very interesting ceremony was performed, where neither the officiating clergyman, nor any of the parties interested uttered a syllable. It took place at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the bride, groom, bridesmaid and groomsmen being all deaf mutes, and the ceremony being conducted entirely with the fingers. Previous to the marriage Mr. Peet, the President, made a silent address to the pupils, which, though entirely incomprehensible to ourselves, seemed to interest those who understood the language.

We understand that the pupils of this Institution will visit the Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress on Saturday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yesterday at auction:

1 lot on 45th-st. near 9th-av. 25x100..... \$40

1 do on 46th-st. near 9th-av. 25x100..... 1250

1 do adjoining, near 25x100, \$150 each..... 1250

STOCKS.—The following sales of stocks were made yesterday morning:

\$35,000 Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds..... 106 1/2

10,000 do do do..... 106 1/2

10,000 do do do..... 106 1/2

10,000 do do do..... 106 1/2

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ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE.—Prof. Mitchell of Cincinnati, delivered a Lecture last evening at the Brooklyn Female Academy. Subject: The Moon.

There was a full audience. Our report is unavoidably omitted this morning. He lectures at the same place Monday evening on "The Sun."

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL NO. 12.

The first public examination of this school will commence at half past 12 to-day in the new building erected during last summer, situated in Adelphi-st. near Myrtle Avenue.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—A man named Michael King, attempting to escape from the jail in Raymond-st. on Wednesday night last, by forcing himself through the window of his cell. Finding his efforts ineffectual, however, he tried to get back, but found himself unable to do so—there he stuck, and his cries soon brought the keeper to his room, who assisted him back and then admonished him to beware how he attempted the like in future.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Two boys named Andrew Lewis and John Weeling, were examined yesterday by Justice King on a charge of stealing about \$5 in money from a Mr. McMahon's store. The latter was sent to the House of Refuge in New-York; it being the third conviction for similar offenses. Lewis was allowed to go upon payment of the costs of the suit.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Rev. Charles Beecher, of Fort Wayne, Ind. brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has accepted a unanimous call from the Clinton-st. Free Presbyterian Church in Newark.

The New Presbyterian Church, at Stowerville, Warren Co. the *Belvidere Intelligencer* says, will be ready for use in a fortnight. It will seat 1,200 persons comfortably. Rev. Henry Reeves, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Belvidere, will be installed on Tuesday evening next.

The Corporation of Jersey City have advertised a sale of houses and lots and vacant lots for the unpaid tax of 1849. The sale is to take place at the Clerk's office, No. 7 Montgomery-st. on Monday next, Nov. 18.

The ferry-bort New-Jersey is undergoing repairs: she is having a new deck-hatch; her machinery is being overhauled and improvements made. She will take her place on the line as soon as completed.

The Managers of the Paterson Orphan Society, auxiliary to the Newark Asylum, have provided for the support of 11 orphans, having sent to the Parent Society \$495.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. S. D. Barnet, Iron Founder, in the rear of 58 Hamilton-st. Newark, while arranging a machine belt Wednesday morning, was caught by it and carried to the ceiling, dislocating one of his elbows and breaking one of his thighs in two places, with some other slighter injuries.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.—THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

Present.—MORGAN MORGAN, Esq. President; Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Wood, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Conklin.

The minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—Petition of Isaac Rammann for correction of the City Directory for 1850.

By the same—Petition of A. M. C. Smith for compensation for building sewer in Beaver-st. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Chapman—Bill of J. Sage Kilbourne for medical services at Fifth Ward Station House, amounting to \$30. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Delamater—Petition of Wm. Perrie in relation to a new survey of Manhattan Island, &c. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of T. B. Flannery and others in favor of the construction of the New York Railroad. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—Petition of George Armstrong and others for a new engine for the City of New-York. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Delamater—Petition of Theodore Martin and others for sidewalk along the West 7th and 8th sts. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of John J. Ramsen and others to fence lots on 25th, 26th and 30th sts. between 7th and 8th sts. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of George B. Shaw and others to have grade of 25th-st. between 10th and 12th sts. changed. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of Samuel P. Haller for remission of tax of 1849. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Smith—Petition of John H. Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Conklin. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Wood—Petition of Eugene Co. 14 for repairs to the City of New-York. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of Commissioner of Repairs and Assistants for concurrence.

By the same—Petition of Wm. Oak for return of money paid for license. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—Petition of E. K. Collins, in behalf of the President of the N. Y. R. R. for additional funding on said pier. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Shaw—Petition of Joseph H. Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Conklin. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Franklin—Petition of rectors, wardens and vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, to be placed in front of their Church edifice in Anthony-st. which was granted on a division, viz: Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Hays, Miller, Shaw, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Conklin—15.

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